

MT. STERLING ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. III. MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9 1892. NO. 2.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	Year	Three Months	Two Months	One Month
1st	\$10.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
2nd	\$8.00	\$2.50	\$1.75	.80
3rd	\$6.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	.75
4th	\$5.00	\$1.75	\$1.25	.65
5th	\$4.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	.55
6th	\$3.00	\$1.25	.80	.45
7th	\$2.00	.80	.55	.35
8th	\$1.50	.60	.40	.25
9th	\$1.00	.40	.25	.15
10th	.75	.30	.20	.10

COURT DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
JAMES J. COOPER, presiding, Third Monday in May and the Fourth Monday in November.
JAMES J. COOPER, presiding, Third Monday in September and March.
JAMES J. COOPER, presiding, Third Monday in January, April, July and October.
COUNTY COURT.
JAMES J. COOPER, presiding, Third Monday of each month.
JAMES J. COOPER, presiding, Third Monday in May and the Fourth Monday in November.
JAMES J. COOPER, presiding, Third Monday in September and March.
JAMES J. COOPER, presiding, Third Monday in January, April, July and October.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. J. ARNETT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Salem, Ky.
We practice in the courts of Kentucky.
J. M. OLIVER,
Attorney-at-Law and Surveyor,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.
All collections and real estate transactions or anything concerning the same promptly attended to. Also, abstracts of title given when desired. Office, front room, N. Main, first door west of N. H. & T. N. Barnes.

THE BARGAIN STORE.

Have made a great change in their clothing and shoe business. They have the goods to suit both old and young, and old, at prices unheard of. We are selling new suits at \$2.00 up. New shoes at \$1.00 up. Also great bargains in hats, caps, and gents' furnishings goods. We receive new goods every week. Don't forget to call and see us at
24 South Main Street,
Opposite Opera House.

J. O. MILLER.

(RECESSION TO)
Miller & Wilson.
We practice in the courts of Kentucky.

INSURANCE.

AND
Real Estate.

LOWEST RATES.

CHOICEST COMPANIES.
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.
Of Any And All Agencies.

Josiah Lindsay,

AGENT ON
C. & O. RAILROAD,
west of depot,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

W. H. FLETCHER,

AUCTIONEER.
MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY.
Offers his services to the people of Montgomery and surrounding counties. Prompt attention given to all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms reasonable. -M-77.

CHAS. REIS,

MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Halters, &c.
I carry the largest and most complete line of general Saddle Goods in the city.
All work made of first-class material and by skilled workmen. Call and examine stock and learn prices.
CHAS. REIS.

W. T. TYLER

MANAGERS
STAR
Planing Mill Co.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of
Rough & Dressed
LUMBER,
White Pine and Poplar Singles,
Doors of all Sizes,
Sash—Glazed and Unglazed,
Window and Door Frames,
Moulding and Brackets of all kinds,
Verandas of every Description.

Star Planing Mill Company.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

The Bargain Store.

GORDON & FRANKS.
Have made a great change in their clothing and shoe business. They have the goods to suit both old and young, and old, at prices unheard of. We are selling new suits at \$2.00 up. New shoes at \$1.00 up. Also great bargains in hats, caps, and gents' furnishings goods. We receive new goods every week. Don't forget to call and see us at
24 South Main Street,
Opposite Opera House.

J. O. MILLER.

(RECESSION TO)
Miller & Wilson.
We practice in the courts of Kentucky.

INSURANCE.

AND
Real Estate.

LOWEST RATES.

CHOICEST COMPANIES.
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.
Of Any And All Agencies.

Josiah Lindsay,

AGENT ON
C. & O. RAILROAD,
west of depot,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

W. H. FLETCHER,

AUCTIONEER.
MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY.
Offers his services to the people of Montgomery and surrounding counties. Prompt attention given to all sales of Personal Property and Real Estate. Terms reasonable. -M-77.

CHAS. REIS,

MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Halters, &c.
I carry the largest and most complete line of general Saddle Goods in the city.
All work made of first-class material and by skilled workmen. Call and examine stock and learn prices.
CHAS. REIS.

AMERICAN PROTECTION.

The McKinley Bill an Error of Judgment.

M. Thad, formerly French Minister of Finance, in an interview on the subject of the negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and the United States, said: "Treaties of this kind are useful as a 'modus vivendi' between countries where tariffs are so high that they paralyze trade. A treaty with the United States will be extremely opportune, and will go a long way to secure our enthusiastic participation in the Chicago Fair. The McKinley law has so harmed our trade that I would favor going to the United States for staples when it is impossible to obtain what we need elsewhere. The McKinley administrative bill is a barbarian piece of legislation and has caused great ill-feeling in France. The whole McKinley law is due to an error of judgment. The Americans argued that as their exports are natural products that other nations must buy, and so they could shut their ports to foreign manufacturers. This reasoning is fallacious. The population of the United States might easily increase to four times the present figure in twenty years. In that case America would become a still greater exporting country. Look how England has developed since she adopted free trade. If the United States would soon govern the markets of the world. By following the policy of prohibitory protection she restricts the future to the limits of home consumption. In France, where it is impossible to develop resources any further, there may be some excuse for protection, but not so in America, where the possibilities of development are unbounded."

GENERAL NEWS.

Eighty-five messenger boys engaged in the American District Telegraph office at No. 9 New street, New York city, went out on a strike because of a reduction in wages, and attacked boys employed to take their places. They claim all the messengers in the city, 4,000 in number, will strike unless the matter is settled.

Dr. G. H. Preston, a dentist at Elmira, N. Y., at whose office Mrs. Amelia Seabast died while having two teeth extracted with gas, is wanted in that city for manslaughter in the first degree. A coroner's jury has decided that he administered nitrous oxide gas mixed with chloroform, which is dangerous.

Athens at Coal Creek, Tenn., the scene of last winter's miners' trouble, are not by any means in an encouraging condition. It seems the miners are growing restless under the continued presence of troops and their enforced subjection, and find many sympathizers among the mountaineers.

Officers Shepard and Sanford, of Carrollton, Ky., have arrived at Hiram, S. D., and identified Robert Bartlett as the man wanted in Carrollton, Ky., for the murder of the wife of Dr. Curtis, on Easter Sunday, 1881. Bartlett was arrested in Hitehook last week.

Annie Carroll, an 18-year-old girl, just returned from a boarding school at Nashville, Tenn., committed suicide by taking strychnine. Her only reason for the act being that her father did not pay her grocery bills, and she, being a soul, could not care to live with such a parent.

A movement has been set on foot to secure for Louisville the next meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the world after that which assembled at Kansas City, Aug. 22. It is thought that the number of visitors will approximate 100,000.

Theodore Pennypacker was blown to pieces Monday at Baltimore, Md., and Joseph Hughes seriously injured by the explosion of a piece of dynamite which Pennypacker was in the act of throwing into Worten Creek for the purpose of killing fish.

The men employed by the saw mills of Stevens Point, Wis., are on strike. Raymond & Bellie's mill started Monday morning the men refused to work, and formed in line and marched to the other mills, calling out every employee.

Joe Lane a well-known white tough of Knoxville, Tenn., was put in jail there Monday, charged with raping a 10-year-old colored girl. He was refused bail, and is the object of much wrath among not only the blacks, but white people.

At Lake Providence, La., three children of Robert Dorsey, colored, the eldest seven years, being locked up in their cabin while their parents went to church, set the place on fire and were burned to death.

County Commissioner Amos Farmer, of Wichita, Kansas, whose abduction caused such a commotion, has reappeared. He says he was abducted and held a prisoner twenty-four hours.

The Democratic Congressional campaign Committee has ordered 200,000 buttons, representing an American shield, on which are the words "No Force Bill," for distribution in the South.

The excellent villa near Atlantic Highlands, N. J., occupied by A. B. Bohn, a sea boarding house, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss \$15,000; insured.

The bill making railroad companies liable for injury to their trainmen, caused by the negligence of fellow trainmen, was passed by the house at Frankfort.

Portland, Ore., had a half-million dollar fire. Whittier, Fuller & Co., paint and oil store, Wadhams & Co., Grocers, Frank Brothers, Ladd & Co., and others were burned out.

It is estimated that over fifty thousand persons died in Russia Caucasus in July. Five thousand died in Meshed, Persia, in June and July.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Chicago William Smith, a railroad lawyer, put three bullets into William Payton during a bar-room brawl. Payton will die.

In his will, recently probated, Cyrus W. Field left \$50,000 for the care and maintenance of his insane daughter.

George Gould, the Wizard's son, will assume the active management of the Grand Opera House in New York.

The New York Herald is exposing "James Lee & Co., Chicago and New York," the "great weekly newspaper" swindlers.

Ex-U. S. Senator Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland, aged 82 years, died at Annapolis.

Max D. Feldman, a supposed bigamist, of Cleveland, O., is under arrest in New York.

High Blowing.

Thurston L. Smith, Detroit, Mich., has a saddle horse that is every way perfect in his estimation, except one: "He has a strange fashion, or disease, of flopping his nostrils at a gallop. His health and spirits seem perfect. Can it be cured?" It is probable that the horse has large, thin nostrils, and this is an evidence of good lungs and good wind. If the annoyance is of sufficient consequence, get a pair of stiff rubber rings, large enough to fit and remain in the nostrils. They should be light, and if the rings are fitted with air, they will be better. But rubber sometimes chafes the nostril, in which case it should be covered with thin kid or bladder. This should be cleaned when removed so as not to irritate or annoy the horse. After being used for a few times, the annoyance will cease. It is possible that spraying the nostrils with a solution of turpentine, ten grains to an ounce of water, may remedy the difficulty without resort to the rings. The rings will, however, remove the annoyance. It is sometimes a mere habit of the horse.—American Agriculturist.

Siobbers—Salivation.

Salivation in horses is a source of much annoyance. Some horses are so much affected that to harness or harness them is a source of filth. Rink, watery grass, misty or mouldy fodder, lobelia, mild mustard, colchicum, pepper, garlic, irritants, canaries, mercury and irritating bits are the usual causes. The treatment is easily effected by the removal of the cause. Removal from pasture in summer for a day or two at a time abates the annoyance to some extent; but in more obstinate cases, caused by baneful medication, dry food, small doses of opium and flaxseed, the external application of tincture of iodine beneath the ears and under the jaws, as a counter irritant and counter alternative, will generally suffice for a speedy and permanent cure.—American Agriculturist.

A Serious Shortage in Corn.

The area under corn is five per cent less than last year, but the reduction is not equally distributed. It has mainly been confined to the great corn-producing regions of the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri valleys. In these districts the falling off is much heavier than above stated, Ohio having only 90 per cent as much land in corn as last year, Indiana 84 Illinois 81, Iowa 87, Missouri 86, Kansas 99 and Nebraska 97. The average of these seven great corn surplus States is 89, a reduction of 11 per cent.

This decrease has been in a measure offset by an increased acreage in the South, where a portion of last year's cotton harvest has been given to corn. In the eleven cotton States the present corn acreage, compared with that of last year, is 107.5. This makes a large increase in the aggregate area of that section, but the yield per acre in the surplus States, where the area is reduced, was 32.8 bushels last year, against only 16.8 bushels per acre in the South where the acreage this year is increased.

Cholera infantum has lost its terrors since the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. When that remedy is used and the treatment as directed, each case is followed, a cure is certain. Mrs. Fanny Landers, of Rock, Pope county, Illinois, says it cured her baby of cholera infantum after several other remedies had failed. The child was so low "that he seemed almost beyond the aid of human hands or reach of any medicine," but Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy cured him. 25 and 50c. bottles for sale by T. G. Julian.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

Probability That London's Inhabitants Will Then Number Over Seventeen Millions

A committee of the London County Council, as well as a royal commission, have been for some time considering the means of increasing the water supply, which is inadequate even for the present population. As any of the works proposed could not be constructed in less than ten years, and as it would be absurd to arrange for a supply only just sufficient to meet the wants of the city at the end of that period, it has been decided that the works should be on a scale commensurate with the probable number of inhabitants fifty years hence.

It must be remembered that the district now controlled by the London County Council is less extensive than the area whose inhabitants are entirely dependent on the metropolitan water supply. The number of persons in this latter area is five and three-quarter millions, and, says the New York Sun, it is their increase which must be estimated before the quantity of water needed half a century hence can be defined. The estimates will, of course, differ, according to the factors of growth assumed. If it be taken for granted that the British metropolis will continue to grow at the rate exhibited between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, then in 1941 it will contain no fewer than 17,527,645 human beings.

If, on the other hand, we suppose that the recent rate of progress cannot be kept up, and that the metropolis hereafter will only expand by the natural increase of births over deaths, then the population fifty years hence will be 16,836,869. If, finally, all rates of increase should be disregarded, and we should simply add for each decade the precise number of persons added in the ten years preceding 1891, we should obtain 9,666,687 as the population of 1941. After weighing all the considerations that might affect the calculation, the committee of the county council determined to accept 12,600,000 as the most reasonable estimate of the population of London fifty years hence, and they accordingly recommended that the scale of the new works should be adjusted to this computation.

The Mark Lane Express of London

says that the British wheat crop will be 1,000,000 bushels less than last year. The Cincinnati Price Current says that the United States crop this year will be 100,000,000 bushels less than last year.

It is a very good rule to sell a surplus of anything whenever a good price is offered.

Holding farm products or fat stock for a higher price when a fair price is offered is an exceedingly hazardous business.

The milk consumption of Great Britain

is placed at 1,417,000,000 gallons, there being 3,544,575 productive cows, and 41,645 non-productive cows, with an average annual yield of 400 gallons per cow. There were used for butter 67,000,000 gallons, making 105,000 tons; for cheese 234,000,000 gallons, making 100,000 tons; for condensed milk 6,000,000 gallons, and for consumption as milk 570,000,000 gallons. In Ireland there are 291 cows per 1,000 of population, while in Great Britain there are but 78 cows per 1,000, as against 82 some 20 years ago, the cows not increasing as quickly as the population.—Exchange.

THE ADVOCATE.

Little Things.

It is curious to note that many things which have turned out most useful discoveries for man, having great influence upon the lives and destinies of mankind, owe their beginning to some slight accident.

It is said the art of printing took its origin from some rude impressions taken (for the amusement of children) from letters carved on the bark of a beech tree.

Gunpowder was discovered from the falling of a spark on some materials mixed in a mortar.

The stupendous results of the steam engine may all be traced to the boy who sat watching the steam as it came from the nose of a teakettle.

Electricity was discovered from a person's observing that a piece of rubbed glass attracted small bits of paper.

Pendulum clocks were invented after Galileo took observation of a lamp in a church swinging to and fro.

The telescope was due to the children of a spectacle-maker placing two or more pairs of spectacles before each other and looking through them at the distant sky. The idea was followed up by older heads.

Sir Isaac Newton was sitting in his garden one day when he saw an apple fall from a tree. This common occurrence set him to thinking why things should fall down instead of up, and this train of thought led him to the discovery of the laws of gravitation.

Everyone can now appreciate the importance of the slight matters ignored, because the wonderful results are now before the world. But the beginnings of these things were treated with ridicule or contempt. No matter how unimportant a circumstance appears, it is quite possible that great results may come from it. In a small building that was once the workshop of Peter the Great in Holland is the inscription: "Nothing is too little for the attention of a great man."—(Harper's Young People.

The Charming Girl.

When a girl is said to be charming it does not imply that she is endowing with more than her share of good looks, or even that she is moderately pretty. She may be positively ugly as regards form and feature, yet be possessed of a grace of manner that makes her lovable and altogether worth the whining. A girl may be agreeable or the reverse, according to the way she permits herself to be teased and politeness may be so treated until she becomes a pleshing and delightful companion; but a charming woman is born, not made. There is a fascination in her very imperfections that renders her irresistible. One nod of the head from so endowed is worth a torrent of imitation from others perhaps more beautiful, but lacking that subtle something, that is felt but cannot be described.

The charming girl makes friends with no effort on her part, and moreover, she keeps them, even though they may not always approve of her actions or commend her ways, yet she is so irresistible that she can retain their good will without half trying, while her less fortunate sister is continually striving to please, and making a lamentable failure more often than a glittering success. This charm of manner, however, is a dangerous possession, for unless the woman so gifted has excellent morals to back it, she can work more harm in a day than can be done in a year. The unprincipled charmer is usually called an adventuress or a Circe, but the one all heart, kindness and gentleness, can win the world over to her way of thinking, and exercise a blessed influence by a mere look or gesture, when another would have to move mountains to accomplish one-quarter the result.

An Epidemic of Bloody Flux.

Last summer the flux raged here to a fearful extent. About five miles north of here, at the Whiteside graveyard, there were five victims of this dreadful disease buried in one day. The doctors could do nothing with the disease. When the family was taken, I went to Walters Bros., at Waltersburg, and told them the situation. They said to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy; that they had sent out several hundred bottles into the infected district and every day we hear how this medicine is curing them. So far we have not heard of its failing in a single instance. I went to giving it and could soon see the good effects and a cure was the result. Any doubting these facts may write to me.—J. C. Ellis, Rock, Pope county, Illinois. For sale by T. G. Julian.

FASHION NOTES.

Fine lawns, with tiny figures printed in colors on white, makes blouses that are deliciously cool, and look so.

White blouse dresses have been revived, and are worn with colored sashes and full white mill chemises or plastrons beneath flared jackets for dinners and high teas.

One of the dainty fads in footwear is a black velvet slipper wrought with jet. For dressy wear slippers of blue green or gold-colored velvet are used, and these are embroidered in jet, black, green or other dark colors, and may have gold bead embroidery.

The question of pockets in the tight-fitting skirts of the day is solved by making them at the side exactly like a man's trousers pockets. These pockets should come just in front of the hips, so that they do not gape open, and there should be one on each side.

A pretty blouse made with the long Russian skirt has a square yoke of flax shirring. The material is of plain white India, and the trimming is a fluffy ruffing of long loops of black and white baby ribbon. This ruffing runs around the wrist and throat, and down the front to the belt.

The hats worn at the garden parties are either ridiculously large, with bendable brims, and covered with masses of flowers, or the tiniest of bonnets, composed of a puff or two of delicately tinted crepe, held in place by jeweled pins. There is no medium. As a piece of characteristic incongruity the very tiny bonnets boast exceedingly wide tie strings.

A black sailor hat which occupied a conspicuous position in the show-window of a French shop had the stiff, straight brim, but the crown was of soft yellow surah silk, with clusters of buttercups among its folds. A white sailor hat the crown of pink roses. Coarse fancy straws are used a great deal for walking hats, and are trimmed with bright colored wings.

Simple blouses of taffeta or wash silk are gathered full into the shoulder seams, and the fullness held at the waist by a broad ribbon, or fold of silk in the blouse. The skirt is a mere ruffle below the waist, and the sleeves may be in any unpretentious cut. The bertha collar of lace is an easy device for making a simple blouse look elaborate. It is made separate from the blouse and worn when desired.

A rather odd but not unbecoming arrangement for a tennis dress is an accordion-plaited skirt, with a full sailor blouse. One of the principal ideas to keep in mind in the preparation of dresses of this sort is their adaptation to the service required, and the elaborate or low skirt or one with much aggressive trimming would not only be inconvenient, but in the very worst of taste. Jewelry is manifestly out of place as well as many trimmings.

A novel and pretty tea-gown is made of brocade and plain silk. The trained skirt and the sides and back of the waist are of brocade. This is cut away on the shoulder, leaving space for the point of plain material which extends up the collar and shoulder seams, is gathered in at the waist line by a belt of velvet, and falls in full folds to the hem of the skirt. This plain front is outlined with cascades of handsome lace; the sleeves are of lace with velvet bands around the arms above the elbows.

How Often to Bathe.

A thorough bath of the entire person should be taken at least once a week during the year, and oftener through warm weather or where the employment is such as to render it a necessity. But it is not well, even in sea bathing, to drench and soak the system, as is so often done by those who are profusely in search of health. Nor should immersion in the water be continued for the long a time. From five to ten minutes is sufficient for children, from ten to twenty minutes for women, depending on their physical vigor, and from fifteen to thirty minutes for men—no latter being as long as a robust man should remain in the water daily. There is one advantage in sea bathing which should not be overlooked, and it is that the air is always the purest and most inspiring. The sea factor which should not be overlooked, since for all purposes of life, health and strength, pure air, in abundant quantity, is the correlative of the purity which comes from the sea, while both combined tend to longer life and happiness.—Good Housekeeping.

FARM NOTES.

In preparing potatoes for market don't mix the different varieties, and sort to as near one size as possible.

About every farm house there should be a silo lawn. The farmer has the opportunity to excel in this sort of ornamentation.

Don't fail to sow a good seed turnip patch. Prepare the ground well and sow good seed. This is a crop too little appreciated by most farmers.

Field peas may be sown in August, and mature sufficiently for feeding. Hogs can be fattened on them quickly and cheaply, and the improvement of the soil is no small item.

An exchange says that cotton seed meal and pea meal are among the best things to combine with ensilage, if you are feeding with an eye to the manure pile, as you should be.

The rice crop is estimated at 8,000,000 bushels, the largest ever harvested. The Grange Bulletin wants to know if rice will be any cheaper to the consumer or will the speculators reap larger profits.

A Kansas man is said to have sown a plot of ground to oats on which he desired to dig a well. He watched the growth of the oats and finally selected a spot where the most vigorous growth was made. He got a fine flow of water at twenty-four feet, the best well in the country.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture offers \$500 in three premiums for the best and largest displays from counties of the State, at the State Fair at Peoria, September 26 and 30. The first premium is \$250 in cash, second \$150, and third \$100. From these premiums displays selection will be made for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, next year.

An exchange says that turnips are the cheapest roots we can grow; they can be sown broadcast in August and September and will, in a rich soil, make a big crop without further attention. If turnips are fed to cows after they are milked they will not flavor the milk, and while they do not supply much nutriment themselves they will help to increase the milk flow, and of the rest of the ration be properly proportioned, will well pay for all they cost in time and labor spent in growing and harvesting them. We like the variety called Golden Ball better than the white fleshed kind, it seems to be less watery and more like the rutabaga; it is also a very fine turnip for table use.

These August Days

Are trials to the soul.
The birds forget to sing.
Tempt even the ferns to droop.
We cry, "My kingdom for a tree."
Suggest rest, while seeming to defy it.
Remind us that fruit cannot wait for rain.
How patriotic we are! we all love the country.
No dinner or lunch is complete without a salad.
Make us solicitous for the health of the little folks.
Call for ripe red raspberries, blackberries and cream.
Breezes are at a premium, the sun at a big, big discount.
Make an afternoon siesta, if not a necessity something nearly akin to it.
Avoid great day's work, and labor moderately in the hours before noon.—Good Housekeeping.

Pickled Peaches.

There is no more universally approved pickle than this. Take good, ripe peaches—freestone, if you can get them, if not take the Lemon Cling, whose excellent flavor will, in a measure, make up for the annoyance of the adhesive pit. Peel the peaches with a small, sharp silver knife, or remove their skins by the quicker process of soaking them five minutes in boiling water, and rubbing with a rough towel. The skin of the fruit will come off by this process with the utmost ease. Have your spiced vinegar ready, well skimmed and boiling. A safe proportion is one quart of vinegar to three pounds of sugar, into which put in a gage bag, half an ounce each of stick cinnamon and whole cloves, with two peppercorns and a piece of ginger as big as your thumb. Put in fruit enough to be quite covered with the liquor—the amount as above directed will take about seven pounds of the peaches—and put a plate over them while cooking to keep the top layer from rising out of the liquor. Then simmer gently till the fruit is quite soft, when it should be carefully taken out and put in a stone jar, and the vinegar poured in it while hot. Seal immediately and put away.—Good Housekeeping.

A Fighting Preacher.

A special from West Union, O., under date of Aug. 2, says:
"At Mahogany, a small town about twenty miles from here, a desperate row occurred last night in the Methodist church. A young man whom the minister had publicly reproved for whispering in church came in with a number of his friends and proceeded to create a disturbance. He was asked to leave, but instead of doing so attacked the minister. The divine promptly threw off his coat, and followed by the muscular members of his flock, made war on the disturbers. Fews and chairs were broken, windows smashed, women and children hurt, and some of them thrown through the doorway. Finally the pastor gained the upper hand of the principal disturber, and then thrashed him soundly. After the rioters had been thrown out, the fighting parson, bloody and battered as he was, mounted his pulpit again and resumed his sermon."

Kentucky Fairs.

Shelbyville, July 13th to 15th.
Emmence, July 19th to 23rd.
Harrodsburg, July 25th to 30th.
Danville, August 2nd to 6th.
Versailles, August 2nd to 6th.
Columbia, August 9th to 13th.
Sharpsburg, August 9th to 13th.
Nicholasville, August 16th to 19th.
Lebanon, August 23rd to 26th.
Mayville, August 23rd to 27th.
Lexington, August 30th to Sept. 3d.
Paris, September 6th to 10th.
Bardotown, September 6th to 10th.
Winchester, September 13th to 17th.
Elizabethtown, Sept. 13th to 16th.
Horse Cave, Sept. 20th to 23d.
Cynthiana, Sept. 21 to 24th.
Springfield, August 30—4 days.
Franklin, August 30—5 days.
Bowling Green, September 6.
Lawrenceburg, August 9—3 days.
Henderson, August 23—5 days.
Hartford, September 28—4 days.
Mt. Sterling, September 27—4 days.
Owentown, August 16—5 days.
Hustontown, July 28th and 29th.
All of the above meetings have trotting contests.

W. A. SUTTON.

East Main Street,
Mt. STERLING, KENTUCKY.
FURNITURE.

I AM in it to win, and will do it by handling only the best make of goods and selling at a small profit. The time is off for success in a small business with large profits. BUSINESS MEN can only hope to attain success, in this day of progress, by many sales, each article bearing a small profit; and then, every customer must be treated alike. How unfair it is to sell to one man at a certain price, and because his neighbor is a little closer, to sell to him for less money. It is not right. My stock of FURNITURE is entirely NEW, not a piece of old stock. It has been purchased for the cash, it is in my store less all discounts. Buying my entire stock at once, by car-load shipments, I have saved considerable freight expense, and by these methods my stock is put in the store much cheaper than when small orders are made, hence I can sell at VERY CLOSE FIGURES, saving money to my customers and making some for myself. Goods which I have subjected to very low prices:

BED ROOM SUITS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITS, FOLDING BEDS, WARDROBES, BOOK-CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, ETC.



I also keep a complete line of CASKETS in my Undertaking Department, and, having graduated in this business, in offering my services it is with the confidence that I understand the business and can give satisfaction.

Store-room, MAIN STREET, Next Door to R. C. Lloyd's Drug Store. Residence on West High Street.

HICKS' CARPET STORE,

No. 37 North Broadway, Second Floor,
Lexington, Ky.

CARPETS.
All kinds of best grade of Carpets at the very lowest possible prices.
CURTAINS.
Beautiful Curtains, well worth the money. They are called Bargains.
OIL CLOTHS.
Oil Cloth, the best makes and in the newest and most desirable patterns.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
No house in Kentucky handles better goods or sells for closer profits.

FURNITURE.

J. H. WIEHL & SON,
4½ East Main Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.
Dealers in all kinds of Furniture.

Walnut, Oak, Mahogany
and Cherry Bedroom Sets.

The HODELL FOLDING BED

The Best Bed Made.
THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY.

1892. 1892.

Hazel Green

FAIR ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
Tuesday, Sept. 27,
Wednesday, Sept. 28,
Thursday, Sept. 29,
Friday, Sept. 30.

* \$1,200 IN PREMIUMS! *

Children over 10 and under 15 years - - - 25 Cents
Over 15 years - - - - - 35 Cents

Catalogues giving premiums in full will soon be ready for distribution, and may be had by addressing the Secretary.
D. S. GODSEY, President.
W. T. SWANGO, Secretary.

THE ADVOCATE.

How to Manage an Orchard.

The following rules for managing an orchard were prescribed by the County Gentleman:

1. Select a good soil, where trees naturally grow well, securing natural advantages.
2. Plow deep, and cultivate with good crops for a year or two previously to the better, and pulverize well.
3. Lay out the lines in straight rows.

4. Labor will be saved by running plow several times in one direction, to make the earth deep and mellow, removing the stakes temporarily during the summer.

5. In taking up the trees from the nursery, see that roots are taken up a foot long, to hold them firmly without staking.

6. If planted in autumn, pulverize the earth of the soil early in spring and several times afterward, and if set in spring pulverize it as soon as any crust is formed.

7. Keep the soil clean, mellow and well cultivated all through spring and summer at least three feet on either side.

8. This clean culture is the best treatment, next to which is mulching with decayed straw or coarse stable litter.

9. Shorten back and thin out needless shoots on the head, that the head may be no heavier than the strength of the roots can sustain firmly.

10. When cutting back shoots to make the head light, always do it before the buds swell or open.

11. Cover the newly-set row with finely pulverized earth, pressing it well, and leaving no cavities or interstices among them.

12. Never hill up the earth around the trees, but keep it level, clean and mellow.

13. Plant young trees not more than two years from the bud or graft. They are easily dug with better roots, hold more firmly in the ground, and stand to vigorous growth again with less check to growth.

14. Treatment must vary with localities. In most regions the orchard should be cultivated with corn or other hoed crop for some years until they begin fairly to bear, after which they may be seeded to grass if grazed short through the season with sheep and annually top-dressed with barn manure, or they may be seeded to clover if it is plowed under every alternate year or substituted with manure.

Errors to avoid are: cutting the roots very short when digging up; leaving a big top and small bottom; exposing the roots several hours to wind and rain; crowding the roots in a cramped hole; filling in among them dirt and sods and leaving large interstices; planting the trees in crooked rows, making it difficult to cultivate well; allowing the young orchard to grow up in weeds and grass, becoming stunted and mone eaten; and all wing cutwings, canker-worms, codling moths and borers to spoil the trees and ruin the fruit, without half the labor which planters are willing to devote to their potatoes and corn.

The House Ceiling.

The cellar should be dry, well lighted and ventilated non-freezing, and at least seven and a half feet in height. A basket carried on the shoulders should not strike the ceiling. An outside cellar door is useful for carrying down milk, fruit and vegetables. It saves tracking dirt through the house. A narrow trench fifteen inches deep around the cellar floor, close to the wall, filled nearly full with coarse gravel or broken stone, and covered with earth, will catch all water oozing in, which should then be carried away by a tile drain. Double windows will keep out the cold and let in the light. Use wire screens instead of window shades during the summer, trailing some morning glories, or other quick-growing vines on the outside for a shade.

Can chronic diarrhea be cured? Those who think not should read the following from Mr. Joseph McGinnis, of Spaulding, Union county, Iowa. He says: "I was troubled for years with chronic diarrhea and used many kinds of medicine; but nothing with permanent effect for good until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. I would say to everyone in need of medicine for the almost insupportable and kindred diseases, try the Remedy, and like myself, you will never be without it in your home." 25 and 50c. bottles for sale by T. G. Julian.

The Deadly Tarantula.

It is quite a common thing among the soldiers of Arizona to pit tarantulas against each other, and bet on the fighting powers of their favorites. This fact led the clerks in H. H. Tamm's curiosity store in Denver to the idea of getting up a fight between a large and lively tarantula and a rattlesnake, says an Arizona exchange. Before the fight the odds were ten to one in favor of the snake, and there were few takers. The proprietor was not in at the time, and the clerks had closed the store for the night, so there was not much danger of interruption. The big snake was driven into one end of his cage, and a partition let down to keep him safe, so the tarantula could be introduced.

The little slithering doc at the other end, carefully protected by a closely-woven wire screen, was raised, and the tarantula slipped into the compartment. Then the partition was pulled up, and eager eyes peered through the glass sides of the cage to witness the result. The tarantula arose and bristled all over like a chestnut burr, the rattlesnake reared its head and thrust forth its forked tongue with the rapidity of lightning. Suddenly there was heard the thrilling whirr of the snake's rattles, and with the pliancy of a steel spring the snake threw himself into a coil, with his head raised in the air and vibrating rapidly from side to side. The tarantula was as immovable as if carved in stone.

Suddenly, with a motion almost too swift for the eye to follow, the rattler struck, but he missed his mark, for the tarantula, with the speed of lightning, bounded into the air, and, descending on one of the serpent's coils, sank his fangs into the flesh. The snake instantly began thrashing around the cage and dislodged his foe.

Again the tarantula became immovable, and again the serpent coiled and struck, only to be foiled. Five times it flew from the eyes of both the contestants, and both appeared to know that it was a fight to the death. The snake raised in the center of the visible in every limb of the tarantula, and it was evident that he was contemplating offensive measures. With the leap of a tiger he bounded upon his foe and once more sank his fangs into the body of the snake. This time it was in vain for the serpent to writhe and founder, for the tarantula clung to his enemy with the tenacity of a bulldog. The spider was braced and beaten, some of his legs were broken, but he held on with desperate courage, and gradually the efforts of the rattler grew weaker, until at last his coils relaxed, and with only a faint vibration of his tail he lay stretched out upon the bottom of his cage, dead. The deadly venom of the tarantula had done its work.

The fight lasted only ten minutes, and was a most thrilling exhibition of ferocity and courage. The quickness of motion exhibited by the tarantula was marvellous, and through it he avoided being struck by the serpent. The dead serpent was evidence against the clerks, and they had to confess to the proprietor that they had introduced the tarantula to the serpent, with a result that none of them had anticipated.

Warrants were issued at Pittsburg Wednesday for the arrest of Carnegie officials and the Pinkertons on the charge of murder. Several of them, including Mr. Frick, waived examination. Mr. Frick being represented by attorneys, and they were released on bond. The arrests of Yarnmaster Dovey and Superintendent McKinnel at Housatonic caused a demonstration in the streets by the strikers, which the soldiers had to stop, and one striker was arrested. Judge Ewing has refused to release Anarchist Knott on bail.

The four-hundredth anniversary of the sailing of Columbus on his voyage of discovery was celebrated Wednesday at Potos with imposing ceremony.

TWO HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul R'y. on Tuesday, August 30th, and September 27, 1892.

Where the grasses are killed by the "wandering" winds.
 And the fields are rich with the golden grain;
 Where the schooler plunges through the prairie
 And the wind is free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address D. C. Daily, Southern passenger Agent, 237 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Eight Millions at Thirty-five.

I was inquiring the other day concerning the success of a certain daily newspaper that seems to be getting up in the world, and found the mystery quite dispelled when I learned that the man behind it was one of the most remarkable young business men of the country—James Buchanan Duke, of North Carolina and New York. The public knows little about him, but a man who started with nothing, born on a farm which his father could hardly have realized \$2,000 for, and at the age of 35 has accumulated seven or eight million dollars, must be included in any list of the hundred most successful men in the United States. J. B. Duke made his fortune in the tobacco business. He made two or three millions, and then multiplied his fortune by three or four by organizing the American Tobacco Company, the great organization that now controls the manufacture of cigarettes in this country.

Duke made his fortune in North Carolina, and then gravitated to New York, as most of the great business organizers of the country do sooner or later. He is one of the men born to be rich. If it had not been accomplished in the tobacco business it would have been done in some other way. He is not a college man—simply an organizer—a man of ideas and resolute energy, who would make anything go. Like so many other successful men he wanted to show that he could make a newspaper go, and it seems to be "going." I allude to the New York Recorder. He wasn't particular about its politics—all he wanted was success; and so it was decided to make a Republican paper, although as a native North Carolinian he could not be anything but a Democrat at heart.

They tell a story of Duke's father, who is still living. The old man said one day there was three things he could not understand. One was the steam engine. He could not get it in his head how the power was actually produced. He knew the theory of the expansion of steam, but the practical operation of the engine was an everlasting mystery to him. Another thing he did not understand at all was the Holy Ghost. That was to him, to whom it is not?—another unsolved riddle. The third thing he could not see through at all was "my son Buck."

At home young Duke has always been known as "Buck." Probably the old gentleman never will understand the genius within he helped bring into the world. But he may well be proud of him, and he can safely boast that no smarter man is to be found anywhere within the limits of these United States.—Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Who Owns a Mailed Letter.

It was stated recently that a letter once mailed is no longer the property of the sender, but belongs to the person to whom it is addressed. This was an error, and should be corrected. Under the postal regulations of the United States and the rulings of the highest courts, a letter does not belong to the person to whom it is sent until it is delivered to him.

The writer has a right to reclaim and regain possession of it, provided he can prove to the satisfaction of the postmaster at the office from which it was sent, that he was the writer of it. Even after the letter has arrived at the office which is its destination, and before it has been delivered to the person for whom it is intended, it may be recalled by the writer by telegraphing through the mailing office.

The regulations of the Post-office Department of course require that the postmaster shall be taken by the Postmaster at the office of mailing to ascertain that the person who desires to withdraw the letter is really the one entitled to do so, and the postmaster is responsible for his error if he delivers the letter to an imposter or an unauthorized person.

The vital principle of our political system lies at the bottom of this matter. In this country the State is the servant or agent of the citizen—not his master. It remains the right of a citizen throughout the transaction to assert his right. The State may prescribe regulations under which its own servants may carry a message for the citizen, but it cannot shirk its responsibility to him.—Youth's Companion.

It is said that Senator Gorman is likely to be made Chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, if he will accept the position. The headquarters of the Committee, at 439 Fifth Avenue, New York city, were thrown open Wednesday.

A wall-paper trust has been organized with a capital of \$20,000,000. It has absorbed about 60 percent. of the factories throughout the country, and will have its headquarters in New York. The trust will be known as the National Wall Paper Company.

The following, clipped from the Burlington Free Press (Mo.) Post, contains information of no little value to persons troubled with indigestion:

For years the editor of the Post has been subject to cramp colic or its indigestion, that sometimes for several hours and sometimes for business for two or three days after. About a year ago we called on Dr. J. L. Adams, of New York City, who, after a brief examination, advised us to use a medicine that was already making life miserable. Mr. Hatcher handed us a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. We took the medicine according to directions, but have several times since tried its virtues and found relief in every instance. We have the remedy of acknowledging the benefit derived and recommending it to all others subject to indigestion. For sale by T. G. Julian.

JACK STEWART, AUCTIONEER, LEXINGTON, KY.

Prompt attention given to all sales entrusted to care. Leases offered at auction, or address him at Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

Kentucky Central R. R. "BLUE GRASS ROUTE"

Shortest and Quickest Route —FROM—

CENTRAL KENTUCKY

—TO ALL POINTS—

NORTH & SOUTH.

Through daily train service between Cincinnati and Middleborough and points on L. & N. R. R.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 15, 1901.

South- Bound.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 3 Daily Express	No. 5 Daily Express	No. 7 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	10:15 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	10:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	10:45 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	11:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.

North- Bound.	No. 2 Daily Express	No. 4 Daily Express	No. 6 Daily Express	No. 8 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	7:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	7:15 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.

North- Bound.	No. 3 Daily Express	No. 4 Daily Express	No. 6 Daily Express	No. 8 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	7:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	7:15 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.

South- Bound.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 3 Daily Express	No. 5 Daily Express	No. 7 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	10:15 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	10:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	10:45 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	11:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.

MAYSVILLE BRANCH

North- Bound.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 2 Daily Express	No. 3 Daily Express	No. 4 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	7:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	7:15 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.

South- Bound.	No. 5 Daily Express	No. 6 Daily Express	No. 7 Daily Express	No. 8 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	10:15 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	10:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	10:45 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	11:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.

North- Bound.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 2 Daily Express	No. 3 Daily Express	No. 4 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	7:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	7:15 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	7:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.

South- Bound.	No. 5 Daily Express	No. 6 Daily Express	No. 7 Daily Express	No. 8 Daily Express
Lex. Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	8:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	8:45 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	9:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	9:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Lex. Lexington	10:15 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Lex. Richmond	10:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Lex. Louisville	10:45 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Lex. Cincinnati	11:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.

South-Bound.	No. 9 Daily Ex. Sun.	No. 11 Daily Ex. Sun.
ve Mayaville.....	5 20 a m	1 30 pm
ve John.....	5 57 a m	2 27 pm
ve Carlisle.....	6 50 a m	3 20 pm

